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SUMMARY OF THE U. S. PHASMIDÆ.

BY S. H. SCUDDER, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The following table, adapted from Brunner von Wattenwyl and Stal, will enable any one quickly to determine the genera in his collection of U. S. Phasmidæ. Our species are few in number and all apterous. Only one of them, *Diapheromera femorata* (Say), extends into Canada.

A¹. Tibiæ not furnished at apex beneath with a sunken areola to receive the base of the tarsi when bent upon them. (All of our genera of this division belong to the Bacunculidæ, in which the antennæ are much longer than the anterior femora and furnished with at least thirty joints, and the median segment is much shorter than the metanotum.)

b¹. Hind femora armed beneath on the median line near apex with one or more distinct spines.....*Diapheromera*.

b². Hind femora unarmed beneath next apex.

c¹. Head, especially in the ♀, furnished in front between the eyes with a pair of tubercles or longitudinal rugæ, sometimes highly developed; hind femora of ♀ hardly extending beyond the middle of the fourth abdominal segment, relatively stout; first joint of hind tarsi of ♀ shorter than the other joints together.....*Sermyle*.

c². Head unarmed in both sexes; hind femora of ♀ reaching the end of the fourth abdominal segment, relatively slender; first joint of hind tarsi of ♀ about equal to the other joints together.....*Bacunculus*.

A². Tibiæ furnished at apex beneath with a sunken areola to receive the base of the tarsi when bent upon them.

b¹. Antennæ many jointed, longer than the fore femora; median segment shorter than the metanotum; without spines on head, thorax or legs; anterior segments of abdomen transverse, at least in the ♀.

c¹. Mesothorax twice as long as the prothorax ; basal joint of antennæ but little longer and little stouter than the second *Anisomorpha*.

c². Mesothorax no longer than prothorax ; basal joint of antennæ fully twice as long and, especially on apical half, twice as stout as the second joint..... *Timema*.

b². Antennæ with less than twenty joints, shorter than the fore femora ; anterior segments of abdomen much longer than broad *Bacillus*.

BACUNCULIDÆ.

Diapheromera, Gray.—The described species are *D. denticrus*, Stal, a large species found in the south-west (Louisiana and Texas); *D. femorata* (Say), of which *D. Sayi*, Gray, is a synonym, the commonest species and of the widest range, and *D. velii* Walsh, described from Nebraska. Apparently other species occur, but they have not been studied.

Sermyle Stal.—A species occurs in Texas,*perhaps undescribed.

Bacunculus Burm.—Two species are found, one in Central Texas, the other in Southern Florida. Both are believed to be undescribed.

ANISOMORPHIDÆ.

Anisomorpha, Gray.—Three nominal species are known: *A. buprestoides* (Stoll¹), *A. ferruginea* (Pal. de Beauv.) and *A. bivittata* (Say), all from the south-eastern and southern United States. Very likely there is only a single species (which must then take the name buprestoides), but *A. ferruginea* may be distinct from the others.

Timema (τίμημη) gen. nov.—This genus is closely allied to *Agathemera* Stal, but is readily distinguished by the somewhat remarkable antennæ, the first joint of which is very large, much enlarged apically, though narrowed a little at the extreme apex, several times longer than broad, and two or three times larger than the eyes. The head is of equal width with the prothorax, which is not narrowed anteriorly. A single species from Santa Cruz, California, has been brought to my notice by Prof. L. Bruner. I propose to describe it as *T. californicum*.

BACILLIDÆ.

Bacillus Latr.—Two species have been briefly noted: *B. coloradus* Scudd., found in Colorado, and *B. carinatus*, Scudd., occurring in Arizona and northern Mexico.